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neys general on questions arising thereunder, and a considerable body of diplomatic correspondence relative to the controversy of 1885-86 as to tonnage dues, the case of the *William P. Frye*, and the case of the *Appam*. This collection will be useful for the student who desires to become acquainted through original sources with the general subject matter of these diplomatic controversies. It should be useful also in smaller libraries where many of the sources are not available.

THE ARMED NEUTRALITIES OF 1780 AND 1800. A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists. Edited by James Brown Scott. New York: Oxford University Press, 1918; pp. xxxi, 698.

For a brief period before the entrance of the United States into the world war there was a measure of interest in the idea of an armed neutrality. The documentary history of the principal American precedent for such a program was published by the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace under the title *THE CONTROVERSY OVER NEUTRAL RIGHTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE, 1797-1800*. In the present volume the same editor has collected the texts of the agreements, the orders putting them into effect, and diplomatic correspondence relative to the leading European precedents for armed neutrality. The volume offers English translations of many documents hitherto available only in foreign languages and brings into convenient compass a mass of material which has been accessible only to the research student. More than one third of the book is devoted to extracts from American and foreign works on international law concerning the armed neutralities. The extracts from foreign works are in all cases rendered into English. The volume is a useful addition to the Carnegie Endowment's rapidly expanding collection of source books on international questions.

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